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FIRST LESSONS IN MAORI

W. L. WILLIAMS.

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FIRST LESSONS

IN

THE MAORI LANGUAGE

WITH A SHORT VOCABULARY

BY

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PREFACE.

THE object of the following pages is not to give anything like a complete treatise on the Maori language, nor even a complete outline of Maori Grammar; but rather to furnish, in as small a compass as possible, some practical hints on the ordinary modes of using the different parts of speech; and to clear away some of the difficulties which are most likely to occur to one who is making his first acquaintance with the language; and, I should add, to do this to the satisfaction, in some degree at least, of those who are willing to avail themselves of my guidance. How far I have succeeded such persons must decide.

There are doubtless some things—probably not a few—which are not even here alluded to, but which might be advantageously set down, even in a small work like this: but the task of selection has not

proved altogether an easy one. I have had to settle *a priori* what points are, and what are not likely to present difficulty to an English student of the Maori language. In doing this I could not fall back on my own experience in learning the language, for Maori has never been exactly a strange language to me, and I have had but little opportunity of availing myself of the experience of others. I shall be glad therefore to receive any suggestions which may help in any way to render this little book more useful to those for whose use it is intended.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to offer one caution; and that is, that it is not easy to learn to *speak* a language merely from books. Books, properly used, are of great service; and in the present case Maunsell's Grammar will repay a careful study: but there is no school for learning to speak any given language like frequent intercourse with the people who use that language and no other.

Turanga, April 13, 1862.

PART I.

I. ON READING.

§ 1. THE ALPHABET consists of the following fifteen letters:

FORM.	NAME.	SOUND.
A a	a	f*a*ther
E e	e	s*e*nd
H h	ha	
I i	i	h*i*t
K k	ka	
M m	ma	
N n	na	
Ng ng	nga	si*ng*ing
O o	o	*o*bey, without the *w* sound generally connected with it in English.
P p	pa	
R r	ra	
T t	ta	
U u	u	b*oo*t
W w	wa	
Wh wh	wha	

§ 2. PRONUNCIATION. Those letters which have not the pronunciation marked in the above table may be pronounced as in English: *t* and *r*, however are articulated farther forward in the mouth in Maori than they are in English; and *wh* is not, as it is written, a letter compounded of *w* and *h*, but a simple consonant, the effect of breath emitted smartly between the lips; the same sound, in short, as is made in blowing from the mouth.

Ng, as used in Maori to begin a syllable, is found difficult by some people; but the difficulty may soon be overcome by bearing in mind that the position of the organs of speech is the same for this letter as for *g* and *k*, to which it stands in the same relation that *m* does to *b* and *p*, and *n* to *d* and *t*. Pronounce the three letters successively with the Maori vowel *a*, thus; *ka*, *ga*, *nga*, and practise this till the letter in mastered.

The vowels have each but one sound, though they may all vary in length in different words.

When two stand together in a word, the first of the two is generally pronounced more strongly than the other. The doubling of a vowel amounts simply to a lengthening of it.

The consonants always stand singly, and every syllable ends with a vowel.

§ 3. CAUTION. Be careful always to give each vowel its own sound, and so to avoid confusion between *ae* and *ai*, as in the words waewae and wai; between *ao* and *au*, as in the words tao and tau; between *ou* and *u*, as in the words koutou and mutu.

II. NOUNS AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 4. The nouns have no INFLEXIONS, nor any distinctions of GENDER to affect grammatical construction.

Obs. The common interrogative pronoun aha, *what*, is treated as a common noun.

§ 5. Number. The number of a common noun is denoted

1. by a lengthened pronunciation of certain words for the plural, as in the following:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Mătua, *parent.*	Mātua, *parents.*
Tŭpuna, *ancestor.*	Tūpuna, *ancestors.*
Tăngata, *man.*	Tāngata, *men.*
Wăhine, *woman.*	Wāhine, *women.*
Tuăhine, *sister (of a man).*	Tuāhine, *sisters.*
Tuăkana, *elder brother.*	Tuākana, *elder brothers.*

The word tamaiti, *child*, is only used in the singular, the plural being tamariki.

2. by the number of the definitive in connexion with the noun. See §§ 14, 15.

§ 6. Nominal prefix *a*. Use the nominal prefix *a* with *names of persons*

1. when they stand as subject in a sentence;
2. when they follow any of the prepositions ki, i, hei, or kei.

Use it with *personal pronouns* (except ahau) only when they follow the prepositions ki, i, hei, or kei; or when they are repeated by way of explanation: not ordinarily when they stand as subject in a sentence.

Use it with *names of places* and *nouns of locality* (§ 10) only when they stand as subject in a sentence, or are repeated by way of explanation.

EXAMPLES.

Ka ora a Hoani, *Hoani is well.*
Kei a Tamati to hoiho, *Your horse it in the possession of Tamati.*
Ma Pita tenei, *This is for Pita.*
He taone a Akarana, *Auckland is a town.*
Homai ki a au, *give is to me.*
Ka wera a waho o te rakau, *the outside of the tree is burnt.*

§ 7. MA. When any person is spoken of in con-

nexion with others whom it is not necessary to specify put *ma* after the name, thus:

Kahutia ma, *Kahutia and his companions.*

Also when addressing more persons than one it may be used with the different forms of address, thus:

E hoa ma! *Friends!*

With the pronouns Wai? and mea it makes a kind of plural.

A wai ma? *Who?* (pl.)
A mea ma, *such and such persons.*

§ 8. Personal Pronouns. The personal pronouns have three numbers, Singular, Dual, and Plural, as shewn by the following table.

TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1st Person	Ahau, or au	Maua	Matou
1st includ. 2nd.		Taua	Tatou
2nd Person	Koe	Korua	Koutou
3rd Person	Ia	Raua	Ratou
Interrog.	Wai?	Wai ma?	Wai ma?
Indef.	Mea	Mea ma	Mea ma

Of the dual and plural pronouns of the first person, taua and tatou include the person or persons spoken to, while maua and matou exclude them.

§ 9. The SINGULAR PERSONAL PRONOUNS ahau, *I*, koe, *thou*, ia, *he*, become respectively -ku, -u, -na, when they follow the possessive prepositions a, o, *of*, na, no, *belonging to*, ma, mo, *for*, and the compounds ta, and to (which consist of the article te and the prepositions a and o). Owing to this irregularity the preposition and pronoun in each case are generally written as one word.

Ahau, *I;* aku, or oku, *of me;* naku, or noku, *belonging to me, mine;* maku, or moku, *for me;* taku or toku, *my* (literally te a ku, *the .... of me.*)

Koe, *thou;* au, or ou, *of thee;* nau, or nou, *belonging to thee, thine;* mau, or mou, *for thee;* tau, or tou, *thy.*

Ia, *he* or *she;* ana, or ona, *of him;* nana, or nona, *belonging to him, his;* mana, or mona, *for him;* tana, or tona, *his.*

§ 10. NOUNS OF LOCALITY, which have the nominal prefix *a*; § 6.

Ko, *that place* (at a distance), *yonder.*
Konei, *this place* (near the speaker).
Kona, *that place* (near the person spoken to).
Reira, *that place* (before mentioned).
Runga, *the top.*
Raro, *the bottom.*
Roto, *the inside.*
Waho, *the outside.*
Tawahi, *the other side* (of a river, valley &c.).
Tua, *the other side* (of a hill, house &c.).
Tatahi, *the sea shore* (as opposed to places inland).
Tahaki, *the shore* (as opposed to the water).
Uta, *the dry land* (as opposed to the water).
— *inland places* (opposed to tatahi).
Mua, *the front.*
Muri, *the rear.*
Waenganui, *the midst.*

§ 11. When nouns are IN APPOSITION (i. e. when a second noun is added to explain the first), repeat the preposition &c. of the first noun with the second,

and place the most general noun first, the most particular afterwards.

EXAMPLES.

Ko toku hoa ko Hemi, *it is my friend Hemi.*

He kai ma tona tupuna ma Paora, *food for his grandfather Paora.*

In these examples, "toku hoa", and "tona tupuna", are more general terms than "Hemi" and Paora", and they therefore stand first; and "ko" and "ma" are repeated with the particular names "Hemi" and "Paora".

§ 12. COMMON NOUNS and ADJECTIVES. All common nouns may be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

He whare papa, *a boarded house.*

He kakahu rinena, *a linen garment.*

§ 13. When speaking of a number of persons COLLECTIVELY, use the dual or plural pronouns

followed by the name, or names, of the additional persons, introducing each name with *ko*.

EXAMPLES.

Maua ko Hemi, *Hemi and I.*
Koutou ko Hemi, ko Hohepa, *You and Hemi and Hohepa.*
A Hemi raua ko Hoani, *Hemi and Hoani.*
Ki a Hoani ratou ko Hemi ma, *to Hoani, Hemi* &c.

III. DEFINITIVES.

§ 14. DEFINITIVES are those words which shew how far, or in what way the signification of a noun is limited. The name therefore will comprehend what are commonly known as articles, possessive pronouns, possessive cases of nouns, and demonstrative pronouns. All these, with one exception, have two numbers, singular and plural; and all stand *before* the nouns with which they are connected.

§ 15. TABLE OF DEFINITIVES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
He, *a*, or *an*.	He ——
Te, *the*.	Nga, *the*.
Tetahi, *a*, *one*, *some*.	Etahi, *some*.
Tenei, *this*.	Enei, *these*.
Tena, *that* (near the person spoken to).	Ena, *those* (near the person spoken to).
Tera, *that* (at a distance).	Era, *those* (at a distance).
Taua, *that* (before mentioned).	Aua, *those* (before mentioned).
Ia, *that*.	(No plural.)
Tehea? *which?*	Ehea? *which?*
Taku, *my*.	Aku, *my*.
Toku, *my*.	Oku, *my*.
Tau, *thy*.	Au, *thy*.
Tou, *thy*.	Ou, *thy*.
To, *thy*.	O, *thy*.
Tana, *his*, or *her*.	Ana, *his*, or *her*.
Tona, *his*, or *her*.	Ona, *his*, or *her*.
Ta taua, *our*.	A taua, *our*.
To taua, *our*.	O taua, *our*.
Ta tatou, *our*.	A tatou, *our*.
To tatou, *our*.	O tatou, *our*.

And so on with all the other personal pronouns, with names of persons, or places, with nouns of locality (§ 10), and with all common nouns when they follow any definitive except *he*, by prefixing *ta*, or *to*, for the singular, and *a*, or *o*, for the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Toku whare, *my house.*
Enei hoiho, *these horses.*
He whare, *a house*, or *houses.*
Ta Hemi pukapuka, *Hemi's book.*
To tenei tangata kaainga, *this man's dwellingplace.*

§ 16. PECULIARITIES OF *he* AND *te*. *(a)* Never use *he* after a preposition, but substitute *tetahi*, thus:

He tangata, *a man.*
Ki tetahi tangata, *to a man.*

(b) When a common noun is used to denote a class, as the simple plural is often used in English, use *te* in the *singular*, and not *he*, thus:

He kararehe kaha te hoiho, *the horse is a strong beast.*
Te hoiho, *the horse;* i. e. *horses* in general.

§ 17. Possessive Prepositions following Definitives. *(a)* When a possessive follows *he*, always use either of the prepositions *na*, or *no*, *never* a, *or* o.

Examples.

He pukapuka naku, *a book of mine*, or *belonging to me.*
He whare no tenei tangata, *a house belonging to this man*, or *of this man's.*

(b) When a possessive follows any other definitive, except *he*, always use either of the prepositions *a*, or *o*, *never* na, *or* no.

Examples.

Te pukapuka a Pita, *Pita's book.*
Tenei taha oku, *this side of me.*
Taua whara o Hemi, *that house of Hemi's.*

§ 18. Of the Demonstratives, *tena* denotes that the thing spoken of is near, or in some way connected with the person spoken to; *tera*, that it is at a distance from or unconnected with either the speaker or the person spoken to; *taua*, that it has

been already mentioned. *Ia* is generally used distributively for *each*, both it and the noun being repeated. *Tenei*, *tena*, and *tera* may also be used in the same way.

EXAMPLES.

Ia tangata ia tangata, *each man.*
Tenei rōpū tenei rōpū o ratou, *each company of them.*

Tera is often used in an emphatic way for the personal pronoun of the third person singular.

Tenei, *tena*, and *tera* often stand alone, the noun being understood, but *taua* is never used in this way.

EXAMPLES.

Naku tenei, nau tena, *this is mine, that is yours.*
Ne rangatira taua tangata, *that man is a chief.*

§ 19. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN *a* AND *o*, which applies also to *na*, *no*, *ma*, *mo*, *ta*, *to*, is this; *a* is active, and *o* is passive, that is to say, *a* is used with reference to the agent, *o* with reference to the person or thing acted upon, thus:

Taku patunga i a koe, *my striking you.*
Toku patunga e koe, *my being struck by you.*

They are also strictly correlatives, *a* having reference to the superior, and *o* to the inferior, thus:

Toku pāpā, *my father.*
Tana tamaiti, *his child.*
Tona rangatira, *his master.*
He pononga nana, *a servant of his.*

Always use *o* in speaking of members of the body, clothes, houses, names, medicine, water for drinking, washing &c., but *a* in speaking of work, food &c.

EXAMPLES.

Tona kakahu, *his garment.*
Ou waewae, *your feet.*
He kai mau, *food for you.*
Tetahi wai moku, *some water for me.*
Tou ingoa, *your name.*
Taku ingoa mou, *my name for you* (i. e. *which I have given you*).

OBS. To, *thy*, plural o, resembles *tau* rather

than *tou* in the way in which it is used, though it often appears to be used indiscriminately for either.

IV. ADJECTIVES.

§ 20. GENDER, NUMBER &c. Adjectives have no distinctions of gender, number, or case, and always stand after the nouns which they qualify.

EXAMPLES.

He whare pai, *a good house.*
Tana hoiho nui, *his large horse.*

NOTE. There are some adjectives which in strict usage are only plural, and they always have the first syllable repeated.

EXAMPLES.

He rakau ririki, *small trees.*
Nga tangata roroa, *the tall men.*

§ 21. DEGREES OF COMPARISON are expressed by the adverbs *atu*, or *ake* for the comparative degree,

and *tino*, or *rawa*, with the definite article *te* for the superlative degree. *Tino* or *rawa*, with the indefinite article *he* form an intense comparative.

Obs. *Tino* always stands *before* the adjective and *rawa* after it.

Examples.

He mea pai atu i tena, *a better thing than that.*
Te mea pai rawa, *the best thing.*
He mea tino pai, *a very good thing.*
Te mea tino pai rawa, *the very best thing.*
He mea pai rawa i tena, *a far better thing than that.*

§ 22. When two or more adjectives are used to qualify the same noun, repeat the noun with each, or substitute mea for the noun after the first time.

Examples.

He whare kowhatu, he whare pai, *a good stone house.*
He pukapuka nui, he mea taimaha, *a large heavy book.*

V. NUMERALS.

I. CARDINAL NUMBERS.

§ 23. TABLE OF CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Hia? *how many!*

1 Tahi, or Kotahi.
2 Rua.
3 Toru.
4 Wha.
5 Rima.
6 Ono.
7 Whitu.
8 Waru.
9 Iwa.
10 Tekau, or Ngahuru.
11 Tekau ma tahi.
12 Tekau ma rua.
13 Tekau ma toru.
14 Tekau ma wha.
20 Rua tekau.
21 Rua tekau ma tahi.
30 Toru tekau.
40 Wha tekau.
100 Kotahi rau.
101 Kotahi rau ma tahi.
123 Kotahi rau e rua tekau ma toru.
1000 Kotahi mano.
2001 E rua mano ma tahi.
2384 E rua mano e toru rau e waru tekau ma wha.

§ 24. In COUNTING use *ka* before the numeral, thus:

Ka hia? *how many? [does that make?]*

Ka tahi, *one*; ka rua, *two*; ka toru, *three* &c.; ka tekau, *ten*; ka tekau ma tahi, *eleven*; ka rua tekau, *twenty*; ka kotahi rau ka rua tekau ma rima, *one hundred and twenty five.*

In asking for any number of things use *kia* in the same way before the numeral, thus:

Mauria mai etahi toki kia rua, *bring two axes.*
Kia hia? how many? Kia rua, *two.*

§ 25. WITH NOUNS. When used in immediate connexion with nouns, let *kotahi* stand for *one*, not *tahi*, and put *e* before the others, from two to nine.

EXAMPLES.

He tangata kotahi, *one man.*
Nga tangata e toru, *the three men.*
He pukapuka kotahi tekau ma rua, *twelve books.*
Nga whare e wha tekau, *the forty houses.*

In speaking of *persons*, the numerals form *rua* to *iwa* inclusive, and the interrogative *hia*, may have *toko-* prefixed instead of *e.*

EXAMPLES.

Tokohia? *how many?*
Nga tangata tokoiwa, *the nine men.*

§ 26. DISTRIBUTIVE. In using the numerals distributively prefix *taki-* to the simple numeral, thus:

Takirua, *by twos, two and two.*
Takitahi, *singly*, or *by ones.*

II. ORDINALS.

§ 27 Ordinals used ABSOLUTELY, i. e. not in immediate connexion with nouns, are expressed by the simple numeral with *te*, thus:

Te tahi, *the first.*
Te rua, *the second.*
Te hia? *Which in order?*

§ 28. AS ADJECTIVES. When using ordinals as adjectives in immediate connexion with nouns prefix *tua-* to the simple numeral from one to nine, thus:

Te tangata tuatahi, *the first man.*

Above nine, without *tua*-, thus:

Te tekau o nga hoiho, *the tenth of the horses*, or *the tenth horse.*

Te rua tekau ma toru o nga whare, *the twenty third of the houses*, or *the twenty third house.*

VI. SENTENCES WITHOUT VERBS.

§ 29. SUBJECT AND PRÆDICATE. The Subject in a sentence is that of which anything is said.

The Prædicate is that which is said of the Subject.

EXAMPLES.

John is a boy. John runs. In both these "John" is the Subject: "a boy", and "runs" are Prædicates.

The Subject and Prædicate do not always occupy the same relative positions in English, for though the Subject is generally placed first, it is sometimes placed last, especially in poetry. It will be sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this chapter to consider the Prædicate identical with the most emphatic member of the sentence.

§ 30. SUBSTANTIVE VERB. In English, when the prædicate is not a verb, the verb "to be", commonly called the substantive verb, is used to connect the prædicate with its subject. This verb has no equivalent in Maori, but its place is supplied by the relative position of the different words in the sentence.

§ 31. IN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES, the prædicate stands first, and the subject after it; and two nouns, or an adjective and noun, placed in these relative positions form a sentence although without a verb. In negative sentences, this relative position is apparently (§ 34) reversed.

Sentences of this kind are made either with, or without the particle *ko*.

§ 32. USE "*ko*", when the prædicate is either

1. A proper name, or personal pronoun, a noun of locality (§ 10), or either of the interrogatives *wai*, or *hea*.

2. A common noun with any of the definitives except *he*.

EXAMPLES.

Ko ia tenei, *this is he.*
Ko Hemi tona ingoa, *his name is Hemi.*
Ko toku whare tera, *that is my house.*

§ 33. WITHOUT "*ko*". Make a sentence without *ko* when the prædicate is either

1. A common noun, an adjective, or a verb with the article *he*.
2. A noun or pronoun, verb, or adjective following a preposition.

In both these cases, the verb or adjective is treated as a noun.

EXAMPLES.

He hanga whare tana mahi, *his work is to build houses.*
I te mahi a Wiremu, *Wiremu was at work.*
Kei hea he whare mo taua? *Where is there a house for us?*
Noku te potae mangu, *the black hat is mine.*

§ 34. Prædicate of many Words. When the prædicate consists of many words, the most emphatic word generally stands alone in the place of the prædicate, the rest being placed after the subject. This is the case when the prædicate contains an explanatory or a relative clause; or a clause in any other way dependent on the principal word. This also accounts for the *apparent* reversing of the positions of subject and prædicate in negative sentences, the negation being the most prominent thing in such sentences.

Examples.

He tangata tenei no Akarana, *this is a man from Auckland.*

Ko te tangata tera e mohio ana ki te whakairo rakau, *that is the man who understands carving wood.*

§ 35. Negatives. The negatives of sentences with *ko* are always made with *ehara* .... *i*, *ko* being dropped.

EXAMPLES.

Ehara tenei i a ia, *this is not he.*
Ehara tona ingoa i a Hemi, *his name is Hemi.* (See above, § 34.)

The negatives of sentences without *ko* are made sometimes with *ehara .... i* and sometimes with *kahore.* Those of class 1, in § 33 are always with *ehara .... i.*

EXAMPLES.

Ehara tenei i te whare, *this is not a house.* See § 16 *(b).*
Ehara tana i te pukapuka pai, *his is not a good book.*

Of those in class 2, § 33, when the preposition is *na*, or *no*, the negative is made with *ehara .... i*, and the preposition dropped.

EXAMPLE.

Ehara i a ia te potae mangu, *the black hat is not his.*

When the preposition is *ma* or *mo* signifying *for*, use *ehara i te mea*, retaining the preposition.

Ehara i te mea mau te pukapuka, *the book is not for you.*

When the preposition is *hei* signifying *at*, or *in possseion of*, use *kauaka*.

EXAMPLES.

Kauaka hei kona te pukapuka, *let not the book be there.*

Kauaka hei a Hemi taku pu, *let not my gun be in the possession of Hemi.*

When the preposition is *kei*, or *i* signifying *at*, or *in possession of*, use *kahore* for the negative, with the preposition *i* only and never *kei*.

EXAMPLES.

Kei hea te hoiho? Kahore i konei. *Where is the horse? It is not here.*

Kahore i a ia to pukapuka, *your book is not in his possession.*

§ 36. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES do not differ in form from those which are not interrogative. Those which are not essentially such from the meaning of the words, are shewn to be so by the tone with which they are uttered. Those which are essentially interrogative are those which contain an interrogative pronoun or adverb.

EXAMPLES.

He hoiho tau? *Have you a horse?*
Nou tena potae? *Is that hat yours?*
Na wai tenei mara? *Whose is this cultivation?*
He kai ranei kei roto i te whare? *Is there any food in the house?*
Kahore o pukapuka maku? *Have you no book for me?*

§ 37. The TIME of these "sentences without verbs" may, as far as the form of the sentence is concerned, be either past, present, or future. When it is not shewn by the essential meaning of any of the words it must be gathered from the context. If no clue to the time is given, what is said will be understood in *present* time.

EXAMPLES.

Kahore aku pukapuka inanahi, *I had no book yesterday.*
E hia nga hoiho mana? *How many horses are there for him?*

VII. VERBS.

§ 38. Voice and Tense. The only inflexion of the original form of the verb is in the formation of the Passive Voice, and consists in the addition of a Passive termination to the Active form.

Differences of Tense are denoted by certain auxiliarly particles, the same form in each case serving for all persons and numbers. Some of these particles vary, or are differently used in negative sentences, and some of the tenses have their own peculiar negative adverb, and admit of no other, as will be seen in the following example.

ACTIVE VOICE.

§ 39. Indicative Mood.

1. Present.

E pupuri ana ahau, *I hold*, or *am holding.*
Kahore ahau e pupuri ana, *I am not holding.*

2. Perfect.

Kua pupuri ahau, *I have held.*
Kahore ahau kia pupuri, *I have not held.*

3. Past.

I pupuri ahau, *I held.*
Kihai ahau i pupuri, *I did not hold.*

4. Future.

E pupuri ahau, *I shall hold.*
E kore ahau e pupuri, *I shall not hold.*
Tera ahau e pupuri, *I shall hold.*
Tera ahau e kore e pupuri, *I shall not hold.*

5. Transitional.

Ka pupuri ahau, *I became (or shall become) holding.*
Ka kore ahau e pupuri, *I became (or shall become) not holding.*

§ 40. Remarks on Tenses. The Present and Perfect may be also used either in Past time, or in Future time, when they respectively become either *(a)* Past Imperfect, and *(b)* Past Perfect, or *(c)* Future Imperfect, and *(d)* Future Perfect.

In the Future the addition of *tera* gives emphasis.

The Transitional denotes a transition or change from one state or action to another; or the commencement of a new action or condition, and may be either *(e)* Past or *(f)* Future: the actual time to to be determined by the context.

EXAMPLES.

(a) Te taenga mai o Rewi e kokoti witi ana ahau, *when Rewi arrived I was cutting wheat.*

(b) Te taenga mai o Rewi, kahore ano ahau kia hopu i te hoiho, *when Rewi arrived I had not yet caught the horse.*

(c) Kia tae mai a Hori apopo e hopu ana ahau i te hoiho, *when Hori arrives to-morrow I shall be catching the horse.*

(d) Kia hoki mai koutou i Waiapu kua hauhakea aku kumara, *when you return from Waiapu my kumara will have been dug up.*

(e) No to karangatanga i a Hemi ka haere atu ia ki a koe, *when you called Hemi he went to you.*

(f) Kia hoki mai koe ka hanga ahau i toku whare, *when you return I shall build my house.*

In the two last examples, "he went", and, "I shall

build", both denote the commencement of a fresh action.

§ 41. Subjunctive Mood.

1. Present.

Me e pupuri ana ahau, *if I were holding.*
Me kahore ahau e pupuri ana, *if I were not holding.*

2. Past.

Me i pupuri ahau, *if I had held.*
Me i kahore ahau i pupuri, *if I had not held.*

3. Future.

Ki te pupuri ahau, *if I should hold.*
Ki te kore ahau e pupuri, *if I should not hold.*

In the Present and Past it is implied that the contrary to the alternative expressed is the fact. In the Future simple uncertainty is expressed.

§ 42. Optative Mood.

1. With "kia".

Kia pupuri ahau, *let me hold*, or, in a dependent sentence, *that I may hold.*

Kaua ahau e pupuri, *let me not hold.*
Kia kaua ahau e pupuri, *that I may not hold.*

2. With "kei".

Kei pupuri ahau, *let me ~~not~~ hold*, or, *lest I should hold.*
Kei kore ahau e pupuri, *lest I should not hold.* (This negative is only used in dependent sentences.)

§ 43. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pupuri! or E pupuri! *hold!*
Kaua e pupuri! *do not hold!*

§ 44. INFINITIVE MOOD. This is merely the verb treated as a noun, always attended by one or other of the definitives.

EXAMPLES.

He aha tana? He pupuri i to hoiho. *What is his object? To hold your horse.*

Ko te mahi ahau i toku whare, *I am going to work at my house.*

§ 45. PASSIVE VOICE. The passive voice is formed

generally by the addition of one of the following terminations to the active: -a, -ia, -hia, -kia, -mia, -ngia, -ria, -tia, -whia, -na, -ina. No rule can be laid down which termination is to be used with any given verb: some form the passive with one only, others again with several; the passive termination, therefore, of each verb must be learnt with the active.

Those verbs which have the first syllable doubled in the active drop the repetition in the passive; thus *pupuri* becomes (not *pupuritia*, but) *puritia*.

§ 46. The Tenses of the different moods in the Passive voice are formed in the same way as in the Active, the passive form of the verb being merely substituted for the active, — *puritia* for *pupuri*.

The Imperative Passive is not, like the Imperative Active, confined to the second person, but is more commonly used in the first or third person, the command at the same time being addressed to the second person.

EXAMPLE.

Puritia tenei pukapuka! *be this book held [by thee!]* i. e. *hold this book!*

§ 47. USES OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. The Passive Voice is generally used when the *action* is emphatic rather than the *agent*, and therefore is much more frequently required than the Active Voice in strictly active verbs. But when an active verb follows a neuter verb and is in apposition with it, it will retain the active construction of the neuter verb.

EXAMPLES.

I mauria e ia te pukapuka, *the letter was taken by him,* i. e. *he took the letter.*

Ka haere ahau ka mau i taku pukapuka, *I will go and take my letter.*

§ 48. TRANSITIVE PREPOSITIONS &c. Every active verb is connected with its *object*, or the thing acted upon, by either of the prepositions *i*, or *ki*; some verbs requiring one, some the other, and some again

taking either. These prepositions in some cases may be translated by an English preposition; but in most cases they merely represent the connexion between the verb and its object, and may therefore be called transitive prepositions.

Every passive verb is connected with the *agent* by the preposition "*e*", which is rendered "*by*" in English.

EXAMPLES.

Whakarongo ki nga kupu a Rewa, *listen to the words of Rewa.*

E matau ana ahau ki taua tangata, *I know that man.*

Kei te tiki ia i tana hoiho, *he is fetching his horse.*

I mahia e wai? *by whom was it done?*

§ 49. AGENT EMPHATIC. When special emphasis is to be laid on the *agent* an irregular construction is used, the preposition *na* being placed before the subject in the past tense, and *ma* in the future. In sentences of this kind the subject, being the most emphatic member of the sentence, stands first,

and the object either before or after the verb, but without any transitive preposition. This construction is not properly used with neuter verbs.

EXAMPLES.

Naku i pupuri tena tangata, *I detained that man*, i. e. *it was I who detained him.*

Ma Hone e hanga he whare mou, *Hone shall build a house for you.*

§ 50. IMPERATIVE FUTURE. Another irregular construction is that of the Imperative Future with *me*, in which the verb is active in form but passive in sense.

EXAMPLES.

Me kawe e koe taku pukapuka, *you shall carry my letter* (or, *my letter must be carried by you*).

I mahara ahau me patu tenei manu, *I thought that this bird was to be killed.*

This is not used with a negative.

The verb ai, *"there is", "it is"* &c.

§ 51. Indicative Mood.

1. Present.

E ai ki tana, or E ai tana, *according to his [saying] it is'* **i. e.** ***he says.***

E ai ta wai? ***who says so?***

2. Transitional.

Ka ai he toki mana, ***there is an axe for him,*** **i. e.** ***he has an axe.***

§ 52. Subjunctive Mood.

1. Present.

Me e ai ana he toki, ***if there were an axe.***

2. Future.

Ki te ai he toki, ***if there should be an axe.***

§ 53. Optative Mood.

1. With "kia".

Kia ai he toki, ***let there be an axe,*** **i. e.** ***when,*** **or,** ***as soon as there is an axe.***

2. With "kei".

Kei ai he toki, *lest there should be an axe.*

VIII. ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES* with the verb substantive.

§ 54. The place of the SUBSTANTIVE VERB in connexion with Adjectives and Participles, is supplied by the verbal particles, the adjective or participle being treated as though it were a verb. It will be seen by the following example of the adjective ora, *well, in health*, that the notion of *becoming*, which is peculiarly the characteristic of the transitional, runs more or less through almost all the tenses.

* By participles here are meant, not participles derived from verbs, as in the European languages, but a class of words of independent origin which can only be rendered into English by participles. Such are oti, *completed;* makona, *satisfied;* pau, *consumed;* &c.

The present tense with e — ana is not required with participles.

§ 55. Indicative Mood.

1. Present.

E ora ana ahau, *I am well.*
Kahore ahau e ora ana, *I am not well.*

2. Perfect.

Kua ora ahau, *I have become well.*
Kahore ahau kia ora, *I have not become well.*

3. Past.

I ora ahau, *I was well*, or *became well.*
Kihai ahau i ora, *I was not well.*

4. Future.

E ora ahau, *I shall be* (or *become*) *well.*
E kore ahau e ora, *I shall not be* (or *become*) *well.*

5. Transitional.

Ka ora ahau, *I become well.*
Ka kore ahau e ora, *I become not well.*

§ 56. Subjunctive Mood.

1. Present.

Me e ora ana ahau, *if I were well.*
Me kahore ahau e ora ana, *if I were not well.*

2. Past.

Me i ora ahau, *if I had been well.*
Me i kahore ahau i ora, *if I had not been well.*

3. Future.

Ki te ora ahau, *if I should be* (or *become*) *well.*
Ki te kore ahau e ora, *if I should not be* (or *become*) *well.*

§ 57. Optative Mood.

1. With "kia".

Kia ora ahau, *that I should be* (or *become*) *well.*
Kia kaua ahau e ora, *that I should not be* (or *become*) *well.*

2. With "kei".

Kei ora ahau, *lest I should be* (or *become*) *well.*
Kei kore ahau e ora, *lest I should not be* (or *become*) *well.*

§ 58. The remarks made on the tenses of the verbs in §§ 40, 41 are applicable also here.

§ 59. PREPOSITION *i*. Adjectives and participles are followed by the preposition *i* (not *e*, which belongs only to passive verbs), to denote the agency or instrumentality by which the effect has been or is to be produced.

EXAMPLES.

Kua ora ahau i to rongoa, *I have become well by means of your medicine.*

Ka pau tana kai i te kuri, *his food is consumed by the dog.*

§ 60. EXPLANATORY VERB. Sometimes a verb in the infinitive mood is added to a participle by way of explanation, and in that case the preposition will be different according as the agent is placed after the participle, or after the verb. If after the participle, it will be *i*: if after the verb, it will be *e*.

EXAMPLE.

Ka pau te paraoa i te kuri te kai, or, Ka pau te paraoa te kai e te kuri, *the bread is eaten up by the dog (is consumed by eating).*

IX. RELATIVE CLAUSES.

§ 61. There are NO RELATIVE PRONOUNS in Maori. Their place is supplied either by the position of the words forming the relative clause; or by the personal pronoun of the 3rd person singular; or again, by the use of certain particles.

§ 62. WHO. When the relative in English is the subject of a verb in the relative clause:

(a) That verb may be placed immediately after the antecedent portion of the sentence without any expressed subject.

EXAMPLES.

Te tangata e hanga whare ana, *the man who is house-building.*

Te hoiho i kitea e taua, *the horse which was seen by you and me.*

(b) If the relative clause is past or future, the construction mentioned in § 49 may be used; the

pronoun of the third person singular serving *for all persons and numbers.*

EXAMPLES.

Ko Hemi te tangata nana i patu taku witi, *the man who threshed my wheat was Hemi.*

Ko nga tangata enei nana i tahu te ngahere, *these are the men who set the forest on fire.*

§ 63. WHOM, OR WHICH. When the relative in English is objective, and is governed by a verb or by one of these prepositions: *by*, *by-means-of*, *on-account-of*, *by-reason-of;* the verb in the relative clause is followed by *nei*, *na*, *ra*, or *ai*, without a preposition; and in the present tense *ana* after the verb is omitted. For the force of *nei*, *na*, and *ra*, see § 18. Use *ai* only with the past and future. The subject of the verb in the relative clause may either be expressed directly, or it may be implied in a possessive definitive placed before the antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

Te whare e hanga nei koe, *the house which you are building.*
Tau pukapuka e korero na, *that book which you are reading.*
Te mea e raru ai ahau, *the thing by means of which I shall be perplexed.*
Tau tangata i karanga ai, *the man whom you called.*

§ 64. INVERTED CONSTRUCTION. In those cases in which the relative is governed by the verb in the relative clause the construction may be inverted, by making the verb passive (§ 47), with the relative as its subject.

EXAMPLES.

Te whare e hangaa nei e koe, *the house which is being built by you.*
Te pukapuka e korerotia na e koe, *the book which is being read by you.*

§ 65. WHOSE, FOR WHOM &c. When the relative in English is possessive, or governed by any other preposition than those enumerated in § 63, use the

personal pronoun of the third person singular *for all persons and numbers* with the requisite preposition.

EXAMPLES.

Te iwi nona te whenua, *the people whose the land is.*

Te tangata i hoatu nei e ahau ki a ia te pukapuka, *the man to whom I gave the book.*

§ 66. WHOSOEVER. There is no equivalent in Maori for the word whosoever: it must therefore always be resolved into "the man who", "the persons who", "if any man" &c., but not into "he who", or "those who".

EXAMPLES.

Te tangata he pukapuka tana, *whoever has a book* (*the man who* &c.).

Nga tangata e matau ana ki te korero pukapuka, *whosoever knows how to read* (*the men who* &c.).

X. ADVERBS.

§ 67. Position. The following adverbs, tino, *very;* maatua, *first;* and ata, *gently*, *quite*, always stand before the words which they qualify; other adverbs after the qualified words.

Examples.

He tangata tino pai, *a very good man.*
Kia maatua rapua te toki, *first let the axe be looked for.*
He kino rawa tena, *that is very bad.*

§ 68. Added Terminations. Other adverbs, which have reference to the *manner*, *intensity* &c. of an action when they qualify, have the passive termination -tia added to them when used with passive verbs, and the termination -tanga when used with verbal nouns.

Examples.

I kainga otatia nga kumara, *the kumara were eaten raw.*
Mo tana patunga pukutanga i a au, *on account of his secretly striking me.*

XI. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 69. Simple Prepositions.

A, *of*, *belonging to*. (See § 19.)
at, of future time: a hea? *at what time?*

O, *of*, *belonging to*, passive of a (§ 19).

Na, *of*, *belonging to*. (§§ 16, 19.)
by, *by means of*, *on account of*.

No, *of*, *belonging to* (§§ 16, 19), passive of na.
from, of place, but not after verbs of motion.
from, *at*, of time past.

Ma, *for*. (§ 19.)
by, of means.
by, *through*, of direction.

Mo, *for*, passive of ma.
at, *on*, of time future.

E, *by*, of agent, only after passive verbs. (§ 48.)

I, *by*, of agent or instrument, after participles, adjectives, and neuter verbs. (§ 59.)
by reason of.
from, after verbs of motion.
with, = *in possession of*, or *having in possession*.
at, of time, generally past.

at, of place, generally in time past.
in state of, in act of, in time past, govern adjectives or verbs.
simply transitive, no English equivalent. (§ 48.)

Kei, *at*, of place, in time present.
with = in possession of, in time present.
in state of, in act of, with adjectives or verbs in time present.

Hei, *at*, of place, or time, future.
with = in possession of, in time future.
for = to serve as, without any definitive.

Ki, *to*, of place or action.
at, or *in*, of place in which a thing is done &c.
with, of instrument.
according to, concerning.
after verbs without any English equivalent. (§ 48.)

Me, *with, in addition, and—too.*

Ko, *to, going to*, with nouns of place and infinitives of active verbs.

§ 70. Complex Prepositions. These are irregular modes of using some of the nouns of locality enumerated in § 10.

SERIES 1.

Ki runga ki,
I runga i,
Kei runga kei,
Hei runga hei,
} *upon, on the top of.*

No runga no, *from upon*, i. e. *belonging to the top of.*
I runga i, *from upon*, with special idea of motion from.
Mo runga mo, *for the top of.*
Ma runga ma, *over, by the top of* (direction).
Ko runga ko, *to the top of.*

SERIES 2.

Ki runga i,
I runga i,
Kei runga i,
Hei runga i,
} *above, over.*

No runga i, *from above*, i. e. belonging to that situation.
I runga i, *from above*, implying motion from.
Mo runga i, *for above*, i. e. to be above.
Ma runga i, *by above, over*, (of direction).
Ko runga i, *to above, over.*

In the second of these series *o* may be substituted for *i*, in which case the construction will be regular.

The simple prepositions may be combined in the same way with *raro*, to signify *under*, *beneath* &c.; with *roto*, to signify *in*, *into*, *inside* &c.; with *waho*, to signify *without*, *outside*, *from without* &c.

Mua and *Muri* are only used in series 2.

XII. Have, Had &c.

§ 71. The Verb "to have" having no equivalent in Maori, its place is supplied by the following expedients.

1. By the use of the possessive definitives (§ 15) the time (present or past) being gathered from the context.

Examples.

He hoiho tana, *he has a horse*, or, *he had a horse.*
Kahore ana hoiho, *he had no horse.*

2. By the use of the prepositions *kei*, *i*, *hei*, respectively for present, past and future.

EXAMPLES.

Kei a au to pukapuka, *I have your book.*
Kahore i a au to pukapuka, *I have not your book.*

3. By using the verb *ai* (§ 51) followed by the preposition ma or mo.

EXAMPLES.

Ka ai he toki mana, *he has an axe.*
Me e ai ana he hoiho mau, *if you had a horse.*

4. By using the adjective *whai*, which signifies *possessing*, the thing possessed being used as another adjective qualifying *whai.*

Kua whai pukapuka koe? *have you a book?* (literally, have you become book-possessing?)

PART II.

VOCABULARY.

In pronunciation, unless a word is otherwise marked, always accentuate the first syllable.

A, *def.*, he; *pl.* he.
Able, to be, *v.*, ahei.
Abode, *s.*, kaainga.
Above, *prep.*, ki runga i; kei runga i; i runga i; hei runga i. (See § 70.)
Absent, *adj.*, ngaro.
Abundant, *adj.*, nui; huhua.
Across, *prep.*, ki tawahi o.
Add together, *v.*, huihui; *pass.* huihuia.
Adult, *s.*, kaumaatua.
After, *prep.*, ki muri i; kei muri i; i muri i; hei muri i. (See § 70.)
Afterwards, *adv.*, muri iho.
Again, *adv.*, ano.
All, *adj.*, katoa.
Allow, *v.*, tuku; *pass.* tukua.
Ancle, *s.*, pona.
Angry, *adj.*, riri.
Answer, *v.*, whakahoki kupu (*followed by prep.* ki).
Any, *def.*, tetahi; *pl.* etahi.
Arise, *v. n.*, ara.
Arm, *s.*, taakakau; ringaringa.
Army, *s.*, taua.
Arouse, *v.*, whakaára; *pass.* whakaárahia.
Arrive, *v. n.*, tae; *pass.* taea, *be arrived at.*
Ashes, *s.*, pungarehu.
Ask, *v.* (put a question), ui; *pass.* uia (*followed by prep.* ki).
Ask for, *v.*, tono; *pass.* tonoa.
Assemble, *v. a.*, whakamíne; *pass.* whakamínea.
Assemble. *v. n.*, huihui.
Attack, *v.*, whakaeke; *pass.* whakaekea.
Axe, *s.*, toki.

Back, *s.*, tuara.
Bad, *adj.*, kino.
Bag, *s.*, peeke.
Bald, *adj.*, pakira.
Bank of a river, *s.*, tahataha.
Barter, *v.*, hoko; *pass.* hokoa.
Bathe, *v.n.*, kaukau.
Battle, *s.*, pakanga.
Bay, *s.*, kokoru.
Beak, *s.*, ngutu.
Beard, *s.*, pahau.
Beast, *s.*, kararehe.
Beautiful, *adj.*, ataáhua.
Because, *conj.*, no te mea.
Bed, *s.*, moenga.
Before, *prep.*, ki mua i; kei mua i; i mua i; hei mua i. (See § 70.)
Beg, *v.*, inoi; *pass.* inoia.
Begin, *v.*, timata; *pass.* timataia.
Behind, *prep.*, ki muri i; kei muri i; i muri i; hei muri i. (See § 70.)
Believe, *v.*, whakapóno (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* whakapónohia.
Belly, *s.*, kopu.
Below, *prep.*, ki raro i; kei raro i; i raro i; hei raro i. (See § 70.)
Bent, *adj.*, piko.
Bird, *s.*, manu.
Birth, *s.*, whanautanga.
Bite, *v.*, ngau; *pass.* ngaua.
Bitter, *adj.*, kawa.
Black, *adj.*, mangu.
Blind, *adj.*, matapo.
Blood, *s.*, toto.
Blunt, *adj.*, puhuki.
Board, *s.*, papa.
Body, *s.*, tinana.
Boil, *v.n.*, koropupuu: *v.a.*, kohua; *pass.* kohuatia.
Bone, *s.*, wheua.
Book, *s.*, pukapuka.
Bottom, the, *s.*, raro. (See § 10.)
Box, *s.*, pouaka.
Boy, *s.*, tamaiti tane; *pl.* tamariki tane.

Brain, *s.*, roro.
Branch, *s.*, manga.
Break, *v.* (a stick &c.), whawháti; *pass.* whatiia: (a cord &c.), momótu; *pass.* motuhia.
Breast, *s.*, uma.
Breathe, *v. n.*, ta te manawa. (Ex. ka ta toku manawa, *I breathe.*)
Bring, *v.*, mau mai; *pass.* mauria mai.
Broad, *adj.*, whanui.
Broken, *adj.*, whati; motu. (See Break.)
Brook, *s.*, manga.
Brown, *adj.*, pakaakaa.
Build, *v.*, hanga; *pass.* hangaa.
Bury, *v.*, tanu; *pass.* tanumia.
But, *conj.*, otira.
Buy, *v.*, hoko; *pass.* hokoa.
By, *prep.*, 1. *of agent, after passive verbs*, e: 2. *of agent or instrument, after neuter verbs, adjectives &c.*, i: 3. *of direction*, ma.

Call, *v.*, karanga; *pass.* karangatia.
Calm, *adj.*, marino.
Can, *v. n.*, ahei (not followed by a preposition).
Canoe, *s.*, waka.
Carry, *v.*, kawe; *pass.* kawea:
— *on the shoulders*, pikau; *pass.* pikaua.
Catch, *v.*, hopu; *pass.* hopukia.
Cause, *s.*, take.
Cautious, *adj.*, tupato.
Chain, *s.*, mekameka.
Charcoal, *s.*, waro.
Cheek, *s.*, paapaaringa.
Chest, the, *s.*, poho.
Chief, *s.*, rangatira.
Child, *s.*, tamaiti; *pl.* tamariki.
Chin, *s.*, kauwae.
Choose, *v.*, whiriwhiri; *pass.* whiriwhiria.
Claw, *s.*, matikuku.
Clean, *adj.*, ma.
Climb, *v. n.*, piki; *pass.* pikitia, *be climbed up or over.*

Clod, *s.*, pai oneone.
Clothes, *s.*, kakahu.
Cloud, *s.*, kapua.
Coast, *s.*, tahatai.
Cold, *s.*, huka.
Cold, *adj.*, matao.
Come, *v.n.*, haere mai.
Command, *v.*, whakaháu; *pass.* whakaháua.
Companion, *s.*, hoa.
Consent, *v.*, whakaáe (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* whakaáetia, *be agreed to.*
Consumed, *part.*, pau.
Cooked, *adj.*, maoa.
Cool, *adj.*, matao.
Corpse, *s.*, tupapaku.
Courtyard, *s.*, marae.
Cover, *s.* (lid &c.), taupoki; (cloth &c.) hipoki.
Cover, *v.*, taupoki; *pass.* taupokina: hipoki; *pass.* hipokina.
Cry, *v.*, tangi (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* tangihia, *be cried for.*
Cure, *v.*, whakaóra; *pass.* whakaórangia.
Current, *s.*, au.
Cut, *v.*, tapahi; *pass.* tapahia.

Dark, *adj.*, pouri.
Daughter, *s.*, tamahine.
Dawn, *s.*, puaotanga.
Day, *s.*, ra.
Daylight, *s.*, awatea.
Dead, *adj.*, mate.
Deaf, *adj.*, turi.
Deceive, *v.*, maminga; *pass.* mamingatia.
Deep, *adj.*, hohonu.
Dig, *v.*, keri; *pass.* keria.
Dirty, *adj.*, poke.
Distant, *adj.*, tawhiti.
Dive for, *v.*, ruku; *pass.* rukuhia.
Dog, *s.*, kuri.
Door, *s.*, tatau.
Doorway, *s.*, kuwaha.
Down, *adv.*, iho.
Drag, *v.*, to; *pass.* toia.

Dream, *s.*, moemoeaa.
Drink, *v.*, inu; *pass.* inumia.
Drive, *v.*, a; *pass.* aia.
Drop, *s.*, pata.
Drop, *v. n.* (as water), maturuturu: (as anything solid), marere.
Duck, *s.*, paarera.
Dust, *s.*, puehu.
Dwell, *v. n.*, noho; *pass.* nohoia, *be dwelt in.*

Ear, *s.*, taringa.
Earth, *s.*, oneone.
Eat, *v.*, kai; *pass.* kainga.
Ebb, *v. n.*, timu.
Elbow, *s.*, tuke.
Embrace, *v.*, awhi; *pass.* awhitia.
Empty, *adj.*, takoto kau.
Enemy, *s.*, hoariri.
Enlarge, v., whakanúi; *pass.* whakanúia.
Enter, *v.*, tomo; *pass.* tomokia.
Equal, *adj.*, rite.
Evening, *s.*, ahiahi.
Eye, *s.*, kanohi.
Eyebrow, *s.*, tukemata.

Face, *s.*, mata.
Faint, *adj.*, hemo.
Fall, *v. n.* (from an upright position), hinga; *pass.* hingaia, *be fallen upon.*
— (as water), rere.
— (as a landslip &c.), horo.
— off, taka.
Farewell! (if the person addressed is going) Haere ra! (if remaining) Hei kona!
Fat, *s.*, ngako.
Fat, *adj.*, momona.
Father, *s.*, paapaa.
Fear, *v.*, wehi (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* wehingia.
Feed, *v.*, whangai; *pass.* whangaia.
Female, *adj.*, wahine: (of animals), uha.
Fence, *s.*, taiepa.

Fetch, *v.*, tiki; *pass.* tikina.
Few, *adj.*, torutoru.
Fight, *v.*, whawhai (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* whawhaitia.
Find, *v.*, kite; *pass.* kitea.
Finger, *s.*, maikara.
Finger-nail, *s.*, maikuku.
Fire, *s.*, ahi.
Firm, *adj.*, u.
Fish, *s.*, ika.
Flame, *s.*, mura.
Flat, *adj.*, pararahi.
Flesh, *s.*, kiko.
Float, *v.n.*, maanu.
Flood, *s.*, waipuke.
Flower, *s.*, puaawai.
Fly, *s.*, namu.
Fog, *s.*, kohu.
Follow, *v.*, whai; *pass.* whaia.
Foot, *s.*, waewae.
For, *prep.*, mo; ma.
Forehead, *s.*, rae.
Form, *s.*, ahua.
Friend, *s.*, hoa.
Frost, *s.*, huka.
Fuel, *s.*, wahie.
Full, *adj.*, ki.

Gate, *s.*, tatau.
Gateway, *s.*, kuwaha.
Girl, *s.*, kotiro.
Give, *v.*, homai; hoatu; *pass.* homai; hoatu: (mai denoting direction *towards*, atu *away from* the speaker).
Glad, *adj.*, koa.
Go, *v.n.*, haere; *pass.* haerea, *be travelled over.*
God, *s.*, atua.
Gone, *part.*, riro.
Good, *adj.*, pai.
Grandfather, or grandmother, *s.*, tupuna; *pl.* tuupuna.
Grey hairs, *s.*, hina.
Ground, *s.*, oneone.
Guide, *s.*, kai arahi.
Gun, *s.*, pu.

Hair, *s.*, makawe.

Hand, *s.*, ringaringa.
Hang, *v. n.*, iri.
— *v. a.*, whakaíri.
Hard, *adj.*, pakeke.
Hatchet, *s.*, paatiitii.
Have, *v.* See part I, § 71.
Head, *s.*, upoko.
Headache, *s.*, anini.
Hear, *v.*, rongo; *pass.* rangona.
Heat, *s.*, werawera.
Heaven, *s.*, rangi.
Heavy, *adj.*, taimaha.
Heel, *s.*, rekereke.
Height, *s.*, tiketike.
Hence, *adv.*, i konei.
Henceforth, *adv.*, a mua ake nei.
Herd, *s.*, kahui.
Here, *adv.*, ki konei; kei konei; i konei; hei konei.
Hereafter, *adv.*, a muri nei.
Hide, *v.*, huna; *pass.* hunaa.
High, *adj.*, tiketike.
Hill, *s.*, puke.
His, *def.*, tana; *pl.* ana: tona; *pl.* ona.
Hither, *adv.*, ki konei.
Hold, *v.*, pupúri; *pass.* puritia.
Hole, *s.*, rua.
Hollow, *adj.*, puare.
Holy, *adj.*, tapu.
Hook, *s.*, matau.
Hoop, *s.*, whiti.
Hope for, *v.*, tumanako (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* tumanakohia.
Hot, *adj.*, wera.
House, *s.*, whare.
How, *adv.*, pehea.
Hunger, *s.*, hemokai.
Hungry, *adj.*, hemokai.
Husband, *s.*, tane.

I, *pron.*, ahau.
Idle, *adj.*, mangere.
If, *conj.*, ki te mea; me he mea. (See § 41.)
Ignorant, *adj.*, kuware.
Impatient, *adj.*, whaawhai.
In, *prep.*, ki roto i; kei roto i; i roto i; hei roto i. (See § 70.)

Ink, *s.*, mangumangu.
Inside, the, *s.*, roto. (See § 10.)
Into, *prep.*, ki roto ki.
Interpret, *v.*, whakamáori; *pass.* whakamáoritia.
Interval, *s.*, takiwa.
Iron, *s.*, rino.

Jaw, *s.*, kauwae.
Join, *v.*, hono; *pass.* honoa.
Joint, *s.*, pona.
Judge, *s.*, kai whakaríte whakawa.
Just, *adj.*, tika.

Keep, *v.* (retain), pupúri; *pass.* puritia: (take care of), tiaki; *pass.* tiakina.
Kill, *v.*, patu; *pass.* patua.
Kind, *adj.*, atawhai.
Knee, *s.*, turi.
Kneel, *v.*, tuturi.
Knot, *s.*, pona.
Know, *v.*, matau (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* matauria.

Lame, *adj.*, kopa.
Land, *s.*, whenua.
Language, *s.*, reo.
Large, *adj.*, nui.
Last, *adj.*, whakamútunga.
Laugh, *v.n.*, kata; *pass.* kataina, *be laughed at.*
Law, *s.*, ture.
Lay, *v.*, whakatákoto; *pass.* whakatákotoria.
Leaf, *s.*, rau.
Leap, *v.n.*, tupeke.
Learn, *v.*, ako; *pass.* akona.
Left, *part.*, mahue.
Left hand, ringa maui.
Leg, *s.*, waewae.
Length, *s.*, roa.
Letter, *s.*, pukapuka.
Lest, *conj.*, kei.
Lie, *v.n.*, takoto.
Lie, *s.*, korero teka.
Life, *s.*, oranga.
Lift, *v.*, hapai; *pass.* hapainga.
Light, *adj.* (not heavy), maamaa.

Light, *adj.* (not dark), maarama.
Line, *s.* (cord), aho.
Lip, *s.*, ngutu.
Listen, *v. n.*, whakaróngo (*followed by prep.* ki).
Little, *adj.*, iti; *pl.* ririki.
Long, *adj.*, roa.
Look at, *v.*, titiro (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* tirohia.
Loose, *adj.*, korokoro.
Loosen, *v.*, wewéte; *pass.* wetekia.
Love, *s.*, aroha.
Low, *adj.*, hakahaka.

Mad, *adj.*, porangi.
Maize, *s.*, kaanga.
Make, *v.*, hanga; *pass.* hangaa.
Male, *adj.* (human), tane; (of animals), toa.
Man, *s.*, tangata.
Manure, *s.*, wairakau.
Many, *adj.*, maha.
Marry, *v.*, marena; *pass.* marenatia.
Medicine, *s.*, rongoa.
Meet, *v.*, tutaki (*followed by prep.* ki).
Melt, *v.*, whakaréwa; *pass.* whakaréwaina.
Middle, the, *s.*, waenganui.
Midnight, *s.*, waenganui po.
Milk, *s.*, waiu.
Mine, *pron.*, naku.
Mind, *s.*, hinengaro.
Mix, *v.*, whakanánu; *pass.* whakanánua.
Month, *s.*, marama.
Moon, *s.*, marama.
Mother, *s.*, whaea.
Move, *v.*, neke; *pass.* nekehia.
Mountain, *s.*, maunga.
Mouth, *s.*, mangai.
Murder, *v.*, kohuru; *pass.* kohurutia.
My, *pron.*, taku; *pl.* aku: toku; *pl.* oku.

Name, *s.*, ingoa.
Narrow, *adj.*, whaiti.

Nation, *s.*, iwi.
Near, *adj.*, tata.
Neck, *s.*, kakii.
Nest, *s.*, kohanga.
Net, *s.*, kupenga.
New, *adj.*, hou.
Night, *s.*, po.
No, *adv.*, kahore.
Noise, *s.*, turituri.
Nose, *s.*, ihu.
Now, *adv.*, aianei.

Oar, *s.*, hoe.
Of, *prep.*, a; o.
Oil, *s.*, hinu.
On, *prep.*, ki runga i; kei runga i; i runga i; hei runga i. (See § 70.)
One, *adj.*, kotahi.
Open, *adj.*, puare.
Open, *v.*, whakapúare.
Orphan, *s.*, pani.
Outside, the, *s.*, waho.
Oyster, *s.*, tio.

Pain, *s.*, mamae.
Palm (of the hand), *s.*, kapu.
Parent, *s.*, matua; *pl.* maatua.
Part, *s.*, wahi.
Past, *adj.*, pahure.
Path, *s.*, ara.
Peace, *s.*, rongo mau. *Make peace*, hohóu rongo; *pass.* houhia te rongo. *Peace is made*, ka mau te rongo.
Perhaps, *adv.*, pea.
Pig, *s.*, poaka.
Pigeon, *s.*, kukupa.
Pity, *v.*, atawhai; *pass.* atawhaitia.
Plait, *v.*, whiri; *pass.* whiria.
Play, *v.*, takaro.
Pleasant, *adj.*, ahuareka.
Pluck up, *v.*, huhuti; *pass.* hutia.
Point, *s.*, matamata.
Pool, *s.*, roto.
Poor, *adj.*, rawakore.
Possessing, *adj.*, whai, (the thing possessed being treated

like an adjective qualifying whai,) whai pukapuka, *book-possessing.*

Praise, *v.*, whakapái; *pass.* whakapáingia.

Pray, *v.*, inoi; *pass.* inoia.

Present, *s.*, mea hoatu noa.

Price, *s.*, utu.

Prick, *v.*, wero; *pass.* werohia.

Pull, *v.*, kukúme; *pass.* kumea.

Push, *v.*, pana; *pass.* panaa.

Question, *v.*, patai; *pass.* pataia.

Quick, *adj.*, tere.

Quiet, *adj.*, ata noho.

Rain, *s.*, ua.

Rainbow, *s.*, uenuku.

Raise, *v.*, hapai; *pass.* hapainga.

Ram, *v.*, tuki; *pass.* tukia.

Rat, *s.*, kiore.

Raw, *adj.*, kaiota.

Read, *v.*, korero pukapuka; *pass.* korerotia.

Receive, *v.*, tango; *pass.* tangohia.

Refuse, *v.*, whakakíno; *pass.* whakakínongia.

Reject, *v.*, whakarére; *pass.* whakarérea.

Religion, *s.*, karakia.

Remain, *v.n.* (in a place), noho: (as a residue), toe.

Remainder, *s.*, toenga.

Rest, *v.*, okioki.

Return, *v.*, hoki.

Rib, *s.*, rara.

Rich, *adj.*, whai-taonga.

Riches, *s.*, taonga.

Rider, *s.*, kai eke hoiho.

Right, *adj.*, tika.

Right (hand), *adj.*, matau.

Ring, *s.*, mowhiti.

Ripe, *adj.*, maoa.

Rise, *v.*, ara.

River, *s.*, awa.

Road, *s.*, huarahi.

Roast, *v.*, tunu; *pass.* tunua.

Rob, *v.*, pahua; *pass.* pahuatia.

Rock, *s.*, kamaka.
Roll, *v.*, huri; *pass.* hurihia.
Roof, *s.*, tuanui.
Root, *s.*, pakiaka.
Rope, *s.*, taura.
Rotten, *adj.*, pirau.
Rough, *adj.*, taratara.
Round, *adj.*, porotaka.
Row, *v.*, hoe; *pass.* hoea.
Row, *s.*, rarangi.
Rub, *v.*, muku; *pass.* mukua.
Run, *v.*, oma; *pass.* omakia, *be run for.*
Rust, *s.*, waikura.

Sad, *adj.*, pouri.
Sail, *s.*, ra.
Salt, *s.*, tote.
Save, *v.*, whakaóra; *pass.* whakaórangia.
Saw, *s.*, kani.
Say, *v.*, ki; *pass.* kiia.
Sea, *s.*, moana.
Search for, *v.*, rapu; *pass.* rapua.
Seat, *s.*, nohoanga.
Second, *adj.*, tuarua.
Secret, *adj.*, ngaro.
See, *v.*, kite; *pass.* kitea.
Seed, *s.*, purapura.
Seize, *v.*, hopu; *pass.* hopukia.
Sell, *v.*, hoko; *pass.* hokoa.
Send, *v.*, tono; *pass.* tonoa. (*Not used of sending inanimate things, presents &c.: in such cases use* hoatu, *or* homai.)
Servant, *s.*, kai mahi.
Sew, *v.*, tuitui; *pass.* tuituia.
Shadow, *s.*, ata.
Shady, *adj.*, marumaru.
Shake, *v.n.*, oioi.
Shake, *v.a.*, whakaoíoi; *pass.* whakaoíoia.
Shame, *s.*, whakamá.
Shape, *s.*, ahua.
Shark, *s.*, mango.
Sharp, *adj.*, koi.
Sharpen, *v.*, whakakói; *pass.* whakakóia.

Shew, *v.*, whakaátu; *pass.* whakaáturia.
Ship, *s.*, kaipuke.
Shiver, *v.n.*, wiri.
Shoot, *v.*, pupúhi; *pass.* puhia.
Short, *adj.*, poto.
Shoulder, *s.*, pokohiwi.
Shout, *v.*, hamama.
Sick, *adj.*, mate.
Sickness, *s.*, mate.
Side, *s.*, taha.
Sift, *v.*, taatari; *pass.* taataria.
Sin, *s.*, hara.
Sing, *v.*, waiata; *pass.* waiatatia.
Single, *adj.*, kotáhi.
Sink, *v.*, totóhu.
Sister, *s.* (*a man's*), tuahine; (*a woman's elder*), tuakana; (*a woman's younger*), teina.
Sit, *v.n.*, noho; *pass.* nohoia, *be sat upon.*
Skin, *s.*, kiri.
Skull, *s.*, angaanga.
Sky, *s.*, kikorangi.
Sleep, *v.n.*, moe.
Sleepy, *adj.*, hiamoe.
Slip, *v.n.*, paheke.
Slippery, *adj.*, mania.
Slow, *adj.*, puhoi.
Small, *adj.*, nohinohi.
Smear, *v.*, pani; *pass.* pania.
Smell, *v.*, hongi; *pass.* hongia.
Smell, *s.*, haunga.
Smoke, *s.*, auahi.
Smooth, *adj.*, maeneene.
Snow, *s.*, hukarere.
So, *adv.* (in that manner), pena; pera. (See § 18.)
Soft, *adj.*, ngohengohe.
Soil, *s.*, oneone.
Sole of the foot, *s.*, raparapa.
Solid, *adj.*, maaroo.
Some, *def.*, tetahi; *pl.* etahi.
Son, *s.*, tama.
Son-in-law, *s.*, hunaonga.
Sow, *v.*, rui; *pass.* ruia.
Space, *s.*, takiwa.
Spade, *s.*, kaheru.
Speak, *v.*, korero; *pass.* korerotia.

Spittle, *s.*, huware.
Split, *v.*, wawáhi; *pass.* wahia.
Sprained, *adj.*, taui.
Spring (of water), *s.*, puna.
Square, *adj.*, tapawha.
Staff, *s.*, tokotoko.
Stand, *v.*, tu.
Star, *s.*, whetuu.
Start, *v. n.*, oho.
Stay, *v.n.*, noho.
Steal, *v.*, tahae; *pass.* tahaetia.
Steep, *adj.*, poupou.
Stalk, *s.*, kakau.
Stomach, *s.*, puku.
Stone, *s.*, kowhatu.
Stoop, *v.*, tuohu.
Storm, *s.*, tupuhi.
Straight, *adj.*, tika.
Strange, *adj.*, ke.
Straw, *s.*, taakakau.
Strength, *s.*, kaha.
Strike, *v* , patu; *pass.* patua.
String, *s.*, aho.
Strong, *adj.*, kaha.
Stumble, *v.n.*, tuutuki.

Suck, *v.*, ngote; *pass.* ngotea.
Summer, *s.*, raumati.
Summit, *s.*, tihi.
Sun, *s.*, ra.
Swallow, *v.*, horo; *pass.* horomia.
Swamp, *s.*, repo.
Sweat, *s.*, kakáwa.
Sweet, *adj.*, reka.
Swell, *v.n.*, pupúhi.
Swim, *v.n.*, kauhoe.

Take, *v.*, tango; *pass.* tangohia.
Talk, *v.*, korero; *pass.* korerotia.
Tall, *adj.*, roa.
Tame, *adj.*, rata.
Teach, *v.*, whakaáko; *pass.* whakaákona.
Tear, *s.*, roimata.
Tear, *v.*, haehae; *pass.* haea.
Tell, *v.*, korero; *pass.* korerotia.
Than, *conj.*, i.
That, *def.*, tena; tera; taua. (See § 18.)

Then, *adv.*, i reira; ko reira.
Thence, *adv.*, i reira; i kona; i ko. (See § 10.)
There, *adv.*, ki reira; kei reira; i reira; hei reira; ki kona &c.; ki ko &c. (See §§ 10 and 69.)
Thick, *adj.*, matotoru.
Thief, *s.*, tahae.
Thigh, *s.*, huha.
Thin, *adj.*, rahirahi.
Thine, *pron.*, nau.
Thing, *s.*, mea.
Think of, *v.*, mahara (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* maharatia.
Thirst, *s.*, matewai.
This, *def.*, tenei; *pl.* enei.
Thither, *adv.*, ki kona; ki ko; ki reira. (See § 10.)
Thorn, *s.*, koikoi.
Thread, *s.*, miro.
Throat, *s.*, korokoro.
Through; to go or come through, *v. n.*, puta.
Throw, *v.*, maka; *pass.* makaa.
Thumb, *s.*, koromatua.
Thunder, *s.*, whatitiri.
Thus, *adv.*, penei.
Thy, *def.*, tau; *pl.* au: tou; *pl.* ou: to; *pl.* o. (See § 19.)
Tide, *s.*, tai: *flood tide*, tai pari: *ebb tide*, tai timu.
Tie, *v.*, here; *pass.* herea.
Tight, *adj.*, kikii.
Tip, *s.*, matamata.
To-day, *adv.*, aianei; ináianei; nonáianei.
Toe, *s.*, maikara.
To-morrow, *adv.*, apopo.
Tooth, *s.*, niho.
Top, the, *s.*, runga. (See § 10.)
Trample on, *v.*, takahi; *pass.* takahia.
Translate, *v.*, whakamáori; *pass.* whakamáoritia.
Tree, *s.*, rakau.
Tremble, *v. n.*, wiri.
Trench, *s.*, manga.
Trouble, *s.*, raruraru.
True, *adj.*, pono.

Try, *v.*, whakamátau; *pass.* whakamátauria.
Turn, *v.*, huri; *pass.* hurihia.
Twins, *s.*, maahanga.
Twist, *v.*, whiri; *pass.* whiria.

Udder, *s.*, u.
Uncle, *s.*, matua keekee.
Under, *prep.*, ki raro ki; ki raro i; kei raro i; i raro i; hei raro i. (See § 70.)
Untie, *v.*, wewéte; *pass.* wetekia.
Utter, *v.*, whakapúaki; *pass.* whakapúakina.
Upper, *adj.*, to runga. (See § 10.)

Valley, *s.*, awaawa.
Vein, *s.*, uaua.
Very, *adv.*, tino; rawa. (See § 67.)
Voice, *s.*, reo.
Vomit, *v.*, ruaki; *pass.* ruakina.

Wade, *v.n.*, kau.
Wait for, *v.*, tatári (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* taaria.
Walk, *v.n.*, haere.
War, *s.*, riri.
Warm, *adj.*, mahana.
Wash, *v.*, horoi; *pass.* horoia.
Water, *s.*, wai.
Wave, *s.*, ngaru.
Way, *s.*, ara.
Weak, *adj.*, ngoikore.
Weary, *adj.*, ngenge.
Weave, *v.*, whatu; *pass.* whatua.
Wedge, *s.*, ora.
Weed, *s.*, otaota.
Weep for, *v.*, tangi (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* tangihia.
Weigh, *v.*, pauna; *pass.* paunatia.
Well (in health), *adj.*, ora.
Wet, *adj.*, maakuu.
Whale, *s.*, tohora.
What, *pron.*, aha.
When, *adv.* (*past*), nonahea; (*future*), a hea.

Whence, *adv.*, i hea.
Where, *adv.*, ki hea; kei hea; i hea; hei hea. (See § 69.)
Which, *def.*, tehea; *pl.* ehea.
Whistle, *v. n.*, whio.
Whither, *adv.*, ki hea; ko hea.
Why, *adv.*, he aha (*followed by* ai): he aha koe i haere ai? *why did you go?*
Wife, *s.*, wahine.
Wild, *adj.*, maaka.
Wing, *s.*, parirau.
Wink, *v.*, whakakíni.
Winter, *s.*, hotoke.
Wipe, *v.*, ukui; *pass.* ukuia.
Wish for, *v.*, hiahia (*followed by prep.* ki); *pass.* hiahiatia.
With, *prep.*, ki.
Woman, *s.*, wahine.
Wood, *s.*, rakau.
Word, *s.*, kupu.
Work, *v.*, mahi; *pass.* mahia.
Wounded, *adj.*, tu.
Wrap, *v.*, takai; *pass.* takaia.
Write, *v.*, tuhituhi; *pass.* tuhituhia.
Wrong, *adj.*, he.

Yawn, *v.*, tuwaharoa.
Year, *s.*, tau.
Yes, *adv.*, ae.
Young, *adj.*, tamariki.
Yesterday, *adv.*, inanahi.

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